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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

The Great Tariff Debate Will Close on Thursday.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINING TIME.

Republicans Will Not Help to Recommit the Bill.

IT WILL PROBABLY PASS.

Today witnessed the beginning of the end of the tariff debate in the House. The present program is to close debate next Thursday at 3 o'clock, when, according to the amended special order under which the to Honolulu on the Alameda, arriving there House is operating, the vote will be taken on the pending amendments and the final passage of the bill. The debate during this to Mr. Gresham, under the date of April revenue bill, which the democratic caucus gentlemen, and it was for the purpose of decided to place upon the tariff bill as a rider. Today and Tuesday will be devoted to general debate and Wednesday to debate under the five-minute rule, when the internal revenue features will be open to amendment. Of course the principal opposition will be directed against the income tax, which is very bitterly opposed by the eastern democrats. The republicans, however, will not vote with the democratic opponents of the income tax, it is said, but will either refrain from voting or else, if joint commissioners with Blount to Hononecessary to make a quorum, vote for it in order to incorporate it in the bill. The atempt to defeat it, therefore, is thought to be hopeless. When the bill is reported to the House on Thursday three hours will be York World, and said he would be glad allowed for closing the debate, one and a half hours on a side. Mr. Reed will close for the republicans, and Mr. Wilson and Speaker Crisp for the democrats. The in-dications are that when the bill is placed upon its final passage it will have a fair margin to carry it. During last week the movement to recommit the bill looked for-midable, as at least fifty democrats (counting the anti-income taxers), including all those dissatisfied with any portion of the measure, were counted upon to take this indirect method of compelling changes in

A Plan That Has Been Abandoned.

With the republican support this plan might have succeeded. But on Saturday some of the republican leaders talked the situation over and came to the conclusion that it would not be politic to join a faction in the democratic ranks in order to give the bill a backset, which might result in its ultimate defeat. They have informally decided, therefore, either to refrain from voting or else to vote against the motion to recommit, but they will vote with the opposition against the passage of the bill or for a motion to strike out the enacting clause. motions which will place the opponents of the bill fairly and squarely on record they grew out of newspaper statements. against the entire measure. This decision, if it is adhered to, in the opinion of the to the final passage of the bill, as they be lieve that not more than thirty lemocrats at the outside will carry their opposition to the extent of voting directly against the bill. If the republicans should poll their whole strength (124) this would only raise the vote against the bill to 154, as, with the income tax included, it is believed that the bill will command the entire populist vote (nine). The full vote for the bill therefore could be 200, a majority of 46. It is fair to assume that the absentees will be drawn proportionately from each side, so that, from present indications, the democratic leaders claim a majority for the billl of from thirty upward. If by any change of program the republicans should decide to vote in favor of the motion to recommit the additional strength gained from the demo-cratic side (about twenty) might seriously endanger, if not defeat, the measure.

Changes in the Bill. The bill has been considerably changed during its consideration in the House, the most important of course being the placing of all sugars on the free list and abolishment of the bounty. The committee on Saturday last succeeded in restoring its original provision as to the time when the

whole some time ago. The free wool sched-

Argong the more important changes affected in the text of the bill as reported ravy or civil service who becomes intoxiwere the following: Increasing the duty fected in the text of the bill as reported ravy on all diamonds from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in the rough, 30 per cent cut and 35 per cent set. Reducing the duty on pig fron and manufactures of iron in sixteen paragraphs 5 per cent generally, and increasing the duty on nails and screws 5 per cent. Changing the duty on sweet chocolate from 25 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents a pound. Making the duty on condensed milk 2 cents a pound, including the weight of the package. Putting plows, rakes, disc and tooth harrows, threshers, (over the committee's objection). Taking crude opium, containing 9 per cent and over of morphine, from the free list and fixing the duty at \$1 a pound. Increasing the duty on morphine and morphia salts from 50 cents to 75 cents. Striking out the reciprocal clause from the petroleum para-graph. Transferring currants from the free list to the dutiable list at 10 per cent ad

AN IMPORTANT PENSION BILL.

Affecting the Suspending or Discor

tinuing of Pensions. Senator Hoar today introduced a brief but important bill, which was referred to the committee on pensions. It reads as

Whenever any person whose name is borne on the pension rolls of the United States shall be dropped or suspended from said rolls, or whenever the payment of any pension shall be discontinued in whole or in part or the grade of the pension reduced, said pensioner may apply forthwith by pe-tition to the judge of the United States the lists of applications for patents for p court for the district wherein he resides who, after due notice to the commissioner of restored to the rolls or the pension before paid him to be continued. Upon such hearing all evidence existing in the pension office applicable to the case and any further competent evidence pre-sented by either party may be considered."

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE cluding payment of fees and surveying obligations. It appears that there have been

Chairmanship. pretty lively fight over the chairmanship patents will soon follow the promised exand secretaryship of the democratic congressional campaign committee. One faction favors Representative Forman of Illinois for chairman and James Kerr, clerk of the House of Representatives, for secretary. Another faction favors Stevens of of the recent examination of candidates for Massachusetts for chairman, and the members probably are interested in the selection of Lawrence Gardner of this city for secretary. There is considerable opposi-tion to Stevens, because of his opposition to the income tax bill, but the indications are that Stevens will finally be chosen, not-withstanding this feeling against him. It s uncertain yet whether Kerr or Gardn will be made secretary of the committee, and some are of the opinion that the result

NEARING THE END. HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

Dr. William Shaw Bowen, a Newspaper Correspondent, a Witness.

He Pays Attention to Some Statements Made by Mr. Blount and Denies Them.

The Senate committee investigating the Hawaiian affair had before it this morning as its principal witness Dr. William Shaw Bowen, the correspondent of the New York World, who went to Honolulu shortly after the revolution. Mr. P. S. Reader of Cedar Ranids. Iowa, a witness on the administration side of the question, was expected today, but failed to appear, as did also Admiral Belknap. Mr. Bowen was present for the purpose of denying some statements made by Mr. Blount. He said that he went April 7 last. Dr. Bowen was accompanied by Dr. Harold M. Sewall, and in his report week will relate entirely to the internal 26, Mr. Blount pays some attention to these refuting such statements and others, which the witness understood were made before the committee, that Dr. Bowen appeared as witness.

Denies Mr. Blount's Statements.

Mr. Blount, before the committee, it is understood, gave out the impression that Bowen had, for a time, represented himself as a representative of this government. Bowen and Sewall had refused in San joint commissioners with Blount to Hono-Blount said Dr. Bowen represented him-

to give Blount any information he could get there. The Sunday before the revolution, Mr. Blount says, Bowen told him that he and Paul Neumann were arranging a meeting between President Dole and the queen, the object being to pay her a sum of money in consideration of her formal abdication of the throne and lending her influence to the provisional government with a view to annexation to the United States.
Further along in his report Mr. Blount says he informed President Dole that he had understood there were two gentlemen claiming to be representatives of the United claiming to be representatives of the United States, and that Mr. Dole replied that he was informed they did so represent the United States government. Mr. Blount stated that after his interview with Dole, Bowen was asked in an interview in one of the papers if he represented the President, but declined to answer, saying that all would be revealed, and Mr. Blount further stated in his own behalf that Bowen represented himself as the personal friend of the President, and he believed that Dr. Bowen and Mr. Sewall pretended they knew the opinions of Mr. Cleveland and assured the queen that annexation would take place, and that she had better come to terms at once.

to terms at once. Why He Went to Honolulu.

Dr. Bowen denied the intimations contained in Blount's report and asserted that The relations Harold Sewall held toward Mr. Cleveland were, he said, well understood at Honolulu, as he had been the itself at Port au Prince. Night before last United States consul at Samoa under Mr. a house was set on fire in the lower portion Cleveland. So far as he was concerned, Dr. of the city, but before any damage was done Bowen said, he never did a thing from which Mr. Blount could reasonably draw

In Government Officials to Be Re quired by Law. Senator Kyle today at the request of

some unknown genius introduced a bill which states in the preamble that "whereas the United States demand and require of every officer in the army, navy or civil ident is now having enforced is the search service that he be at all times free from ing of all parties landing in Hayti. voluntary intoxication or mental unsoundness," therefore, section 1 of the bill states of temperate habits is one who has not the case of foreigners it only results in been intoxicated within twelve months," wool schedule shall go into effect, which Section 2 provides "that it shall be unlaw- steamer arrives at Pert-au-Prince, say at was changed by a vote in committee of the ful for the President or any other officer 6 o'clock in the evening, no one is allowed or appointing power to appoint to any of- to go ashore until 9 o'clock the next mornule goes into effect August 1, 1894, and manufactured wool December 1, 1894.

Allong the more important chances of this act." Section 3 is to the effect "that appointing power may fill the vacancy once upon proof of such intoxication." cording to the fourth section the President is to have power to make rules and regula-tions for the enforcement of this remarkable act. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

WHALEBACK SHIPS.

It is Proposed to Use Them for Naval Purposes.

The question of utilizing whaleback ships for naval purposes has been presented to Secretary Herbert by a western shipbuilder who has constructed fully fifty such vessels for commercial purposes on the great lakes and the Atlantic coast. He has had several conferences with Secretary Herbert and other officials with reference to the conversion of several whalebacks into ships of war. The whaleback is more on the order of a monitor than other merchant ships, and, on account of its deflecting sides, with heavy armor would present a most formidable front for heavy fire. This western builder wishes the department to convert a few of his vessels into this class ships as an experiment and if they promise to be successful others might easily be turned into auxiliary cruisers with the same readiness as the merchant ships recently fitted out at New York for the Bra

Patents to Union Pacific Lands.

At the instance of Senator Carey of Wyoming the commissioner of the general ally presents itself to every old soldier the the lists of applications for patents for and records of the past when the Grand mer of lands on the part of the Union Pacific Rail- Army men have answered their last roll pensions and upon hearing, may order the road Company which have been sold in call. To provide for this and with a view Wyoming in order that patents may be is- to perpetuating the patriotic spirit among sued. These lands have in some instances the young men the members of Keller been transferred several times, and the Post, No. 128, G. A. R., of this city have been transferred several times, and the final payments have been made to the Union Pacific. The company have complied with all requirements of the law, in-A Lively Fight Going on for the no patents issued to the company on lands ment next May asking to memorialize the in Wyoming since 1883. There are to exnational encampment with a view to havin Wyoming since 1883. There are to ex- national encampment with a view to hav-ceed a million acres of land involved, all ing all members of the Sons of Veterans It is understood today that there is a feels very confident that the issuance of

> Examinations for the Signal Corps. Gen. Greely, chief of the signal corps, has sent to the Secretary of War the result transfer from other branches of the ser- His Physicians Report That There Has vice to the signal corps, to fill the vacancy existing in the list of first lieutenants. Lleut. Samuel Reber, ninth cavairy, heads the list, and was recommended for transfer to the signal corps, and Lieut. George O. Squier, third artillery, was commended for the high character of his work.

amination.

Will Conduct the Examinations.

General Discontent Prevails in the Black Republic.

FEARS OF REBELLION IN HAYTL

Only Hyppolite's Sternness Prevents an Outbreak.

CASES OF INCENDIARISM.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 29.-Conau Prince on Tuesday last by the news that big fire was raging at the town of Jeremie. It was thought, at first, that the conflagration was started by enemies of the government and that it was the inauguration of a revolutionary movement. President Hyppolite therefore, with his accustomed promptitude, took immediate steps to meet and suppress a revolution. But before action could be taken, a second report came to hand stating that the fire was the result of an accident and that the disturbance caused by it was over.

The fire was a very extensive one, over 100 houses, including many large business houses, being burned to the ground. It commenced at night and was caused by the overturning of a lamp in a private emie is very limited, and once the fire was fairly started all the inhabitants could attempt to save was their household effects. To add to the excitement the people iiving up in the hills along the coast thereabout and who look upon a fire or a shipwreck as an especial blessing from the Almighty, came down in numbers, armed and prepared for looting.

All efforts by the police to prevent looting were unavailing. Those who were on the spot describe the scene toward midnight as of the wildest character. Hordes of country people, half crazed with excitement and liquor, ran up and down the streets, assaulting whom they met and stealing what they found. Some who were under the impression that a revolution had broken out commenced firing upon the police. By daylight quiet was restored, but such excitement continued for quite two days afterward that steamers calling at the port were unable to secure sufficient labor to land cargo.

Disturbances Elsewhere.

Though it is now known that the fire was the result of accident, and not design, it was at first, as before intimated, thought to have been the signal for a revolution, and had it not been for the promptness of President Hyppolite in doubling his guards and arresting offenders, an uprising might have occurred throughout the south. As it was, on the night following the conflagration at Jeremie similar disturbances took place at Leograne and Petit Goave.

The spirit of incendiarism also manifested the flames were put out. The next morning sent out squads of s capture the incendiary, but he had fled to

the conclusions he had reached. He informed the committee why he went to Honolulu, saying that it was for the sole purpose of getting the bottom facts for the paper he represented.

Dr. Stalker of Des Moines, Iowa, was recalled, briefly.

That the country is ripe for another revolution is a fact of which President Hyppolite himself, judging from the strict regulations which he is enforcing, seems fully aware. The people are discontented and restless. The coffee crop has not been a good one, trade is dull, times are hard and want and misery, particularly in the towns, prevail in an unusual degree. Still Hyppoprevail in an unusual degree. Still Hyppo-lite is so watchful and is so stern with offenders when they were caught plotting that no one appears to have the courage to make an open move.

Searching All Arrivals. One precautionary measure that the pres

There may be some necessity for making this search with respect to Haytiens com-"that for the purposes of this act a person ing here from Kingston, Jamaica, but in annoyance and inconvenience. When a ing, and even then you are never certain whether you will be allowed to land at all. A full list of passengers by any steamer is always sent up to the president, who examines the list and sends a permit to land. Port-au-Prince has no wharf for landing and passengers go ashore in boats. When you land you show your passports to the general of the port. That officer hands you

over to another, who goes through all your pockets. After being searched at the port you go to the customs and see your baggage searched. It is the rule to open all trunks in the streets instead of inside the custom house and a crowd always gathers around to in-spect whatever the trunks may contain. The customs officer makes a most thor ough search. Every article in the trunk is taken out, shaken out and then thrown down in a heap on the pavement, in the dustiest possible spot. Linen, silk ties and handkerchiefs go down in the dirt together, to the evident amusement of the crowd. When the examination is finished you are

left to fold and repack your clothes while the customs officers stand and scowl at you because they failed to find anything of a suspicious nature.
About four months ago (according to information received) Mr. Durham, the late minister general for the United States, represented this matter of searching American citizens strongly to President Hyppo-lite with the result that the obnoxious cus-tom was discontinued until Mr. Durham

was relieved from office. TO PERPETUATE THE G. A. R.

A Movement to Make Sons of Veter-

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Jan. 29.-There naturappoirted a committee to determine on a

This committee decided to present a resolution to the Ohio Grand Army encampwhen in good standing admitted to Grand Army in full membership. The resolution outlined by this commit-

tee was passed unanimously by the mem-bers of Keller Post, and thus from Bucyrus will go a plan to perpetuate the Grand Army and its principles.

MR. CHILDS' CONDITION.

Been No Change. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.-Mr. Childs' condition at 9 o'clock this morning was practically unchanged from that of last night. He rested well during the night. The bulletin issued by Mr. Childs' physicians at 12 o'clock stated that there was no change whatever in Mr. Childs' con-

On the Part of Those Expected to Subscribe

This is Attributed to the Action of the House Committee-Secretary Carlisle's Reassuring Visit.

for the New Bonds.

ders may make proposals to the Treasury Department to take the 5 per cent bonds to be issued by Secretary Carlisle, bearing date of the 1st of February. Offers to take the bonds have been coming in every day since the circular on the subject was issued, and have been properly tabulated in the division of loans and currency. Official detailed information of the conditions siderable excitement was caused in Port of the offers and the amounts proposed to be subscribed for have been withheld from the public, but if the offers that were reported to have been made during the first few days after the circular was issued have kept up in proportion all of the issue of \$50,000,000 will be easily floated. Little, if any, delay in the delivery of the bonds is expected after the offers have been formally acted upon by the Secretary, as the bureau of engraving and printing has been at work on the bonds since it was determined to issue them.

Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis, who went to New York to consult with leading bankers in regard to the issue of the loan, are expected to return to Washington this evening. It is understood that they became alarmed over the inaction of the bankers in this matter, due to the position of the House committee and the legal steps taken by the Knights of Labor, and that they went to New York to assure tion of the House committee and the legal steps taken by the Knights of Labor, and that they went to New York to assure brokers that in case they subscribed for the loan their rights would be fully protected in ever did before since America was discovered?

Subscribers Made Timid. Although notices of subscriptions to the

full amount of the loan have already been keep the pledges that we have made to received at the Treasury Department, there is said to be some doubt as to the ability of the writers to deliver the goods. It is the democratic party from time to time, said further that several of the most liberal offers have been withdrawn since the House committee has announced its belief that the Secretary of the Treasury has no no longer be carried on by operation of authority to apply the proceeds of the sale of the bonds to the current requirements of

the bonds to the current requirements of the government.

It is asserted by one financier that although the Secretary is sincere in his statement that the bonds are issued for the sole purpose of replenishing the gold reserve his present policy of using that reserve in current disbursements indicates that he would continue to do so in the future in the event of its again getting below the \$100,-000,000 mark.

None of the New York figure who do: None of the New York firms who deal

extensively in government bonds has yet made any offer for the new loan, but it is expected that one or more of them will be heard from before the day set for the opening of bids. Most of the offers on hand are for small lots.

When the Senate committee on finance meets tomorrow morning Mr. Voorhees, its chairman, will be able to make a satisfactory report relative to the work being done preparatory to the active consideration of the tariff bill when it reaches the Senate. Several weeks ago the committee decided to send throughout the country circular letters of inquiry, it being hoped that by this means much valuable information would be wealth. chairman, will be able to make a satisfacmeans much valuable information would be wealth. received and the need for prolonged verbal nearings lessened. Letters were addressed to manufacturers, importers, merchants. labor organizations of workingmen, agriculturists, to newspapers, collectors of customs, mayors of cities, and the secretaries of various boards of trade and chambers of commerce, propounding a series of quesand from the standpoint of the men inter-

ested in various industries. A force of about twenty clerks has been ousy for some weeks preparing these cir-culars for distribution, and it is thought at least 1,000,000 will be sent out. Up to to-day the mails have carried 160,000 cir-culars, and by the time the Wilson bill reaches the Senate not less than 400,000 will have gone out. Answers are beginning

to come back already. parative statement showing the changes e by the Wilson bill in the McKinley both in regard to the text of the bill and the rates of duty. It will also indicate the changes made in the paragraphs and in the text of the administrative feature of the law. The intent of the committee will not even stop at this point, for as soon as the bill passes the House it will be printed in pamphlet form, with each paragraph having annotated under it the amount imported of the articles contained in paragraph, their value, amount of duty collected and the equivalent of the ad valorem rate for the specific duty-all this information, including statistics covering the las four years. It will be thus seen that the committee purposes giving the widest pos-sible publicity to the whole tariff question, and will by virtue of that act secure in return the views of those interested in all parts of the country.

A NICKEL-STEEL GUN.

The Assembling of the First One Nearly Completed.

The force at the Washington ordnance shops has nearly completed the assembling of the first nickel-steel gun for the navy and the result is awaited with interest. The ordnance officers have been engaged some time in the construction of a furnace for heating the tube of this gun, which is of eight-inch caliber. The furnace will apply the heat to the gun in a horizontal instead of in a perpendicular position. The jacket, the piece of metal which fits over the base of the tube and gives it greater strength. will be forced over the tube, while the latter is kept beyond the expanding influences of the heat by the constant application of a stream of water.

stream of water.

The delay in assembling the gun, the forgings of which have been ready for some time, has been caused by the difficulty in securing a pyrometer, a delicate instrument for registering the fearful heat of the furnace. This instrument has been received and everything is ready for the assembling of the gun. There is naturally much interest among ordnance experts over the re sult of the new system of putting great guns together, for, if the proposed method is a success, it will take the place of the old way, which required a good deal of shifting of heavy weights and the use of a shrinking pit.

There is also much interest in the trial of

the nickel-steel gun. It is expected that it will prove stronger and of longer life than the simple steel gun. The Cruiser Vesuvius.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, on her way south from New York, was compelled by stress of weather to put into Hampton Reads Saturday. When the weather moderates she will continue her cruise along

the southern coast and blow up all wrecks

Delay in Preparing the Hartford. The work of preparing the historic flagship Hartford for sea service will be very Will Conduct the Examinations.

of the struggle may be that some outside man will be selected for the secretaryship. It will be severed any system and some read days yet before the president and secretary and other officers of the department are limited, and it will be severed the secretaryship. It will be severed any system and secretary and other officers of the department are limited, and it will be severed the following bull-thin at 1 o'clock this afternoon: "The physicians issued the following bull-thin at 1 o'clock this afternoon: "The pulse and temperature of Mr. Childs condition of the department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is said, to delay the condition of the navy, who lettin at 1 o'clock this afternoon: "The pulse and temperature of Mr. Childs condition of the department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is said, to delay the condition of time to time, as the pulse and temperature of Mr. Childs condition of the department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is adoption. The pulse and temperature of Mr. Childs condition of the department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is adoption to the navy who lettin at 1 o'clock this afternoon: "The pulse and temperature of Mr. Childs condition of the department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is adoption to the navy who lettin at 1 o'clock this afternoon: "The pulse and temperature of Mr. Childs condition of the department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is adoption to the navy who lettin at 1 o'clock this adoption of the navy who lettin at 1 o'clock t much delayed. The funds at the disposal

RIPE FOR A REVOLT. A TIMIDITY DEVELOPED INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. McMillin Opens the General Debate on the Bill.

WEALTH MUST PAY ITS SHARE

But three more days remain in which bid- Object of the Committee in Framing the Measure.

ITS GOOD EFFECT PREDICTED

Representative McMillin of Tennes who opened the general debate on the internal revenue bill, began by saying that the republican party started out for high protection, then clamored for higher protection, and at last, under the act of 1890, reached the highest protection ever known here. They pretended first that it was for the purpose of protecting infant industries. But finally they candidly proclaimed that they wanted to legislate for capital also, and they did it.

Why is it that in the midst of plenty we are starving? Why is it that when we should be all prosperity we are all adversity? Why is it that Americans under a system that was promised to yield to them such plenty are doomed to suffer in such penury and want?

Why is it that nearly a million of the

Will Reduce Tariff to a Reveune Basis Mr. Chairman, we will not discharge our them; we will not deserve that continued support that the American people have given if we do not, like men, come resolutely to the discharge of these duties and determine, whatever else occurs, robbery shall

law.
Sir, let come what will, we will reduce tariff to a revenue basis; we will impose taxes for public purposes, and not for private gains or to enable some individuals to accumulate private fortunes at the expense of others. The government of the United States requires a vast amount of revenue to carry on its various operations.

A less favored people could not meet the excessive drain that is made for the purpose of maintaining it. It requires nearly \$8 federal taxes imposed upon every man, 8 federal taxes imposed upon every man, woman and child in the United States for this purpose. This is raised almost exclu-

this purpose. This is raised almost exclusively from consumption.

If a man owns fifty or one hundred millions' worth of property in the United States, as some do, he pays only what he eats, what he drinks, what he wears and the other things he uses. The time has come when this should be changed. I ask of any reasonable person whether it is unjust to expect that a small per cent of this enormous revenue shall be placed upon the accumulated wealth of the country instead of placing it upon the consumption of the country. Is it not time that great estates which are protected by the army, which are

Wealth Must Pay Its Part. But they do insist that it is not unreasonable or unjust to require that a very small proportion of it shall be. And yet, when it is proposed to shift this burden from those who cannot bear it to those who can; to divide it between consumption and wealth; to shift it from the laborer tions with the end in view of gathering all the conflicting views on the tariff subject sweat; to the man who has a fortune made and from the standpoint of the men interby some individuals that it is inquisitorial in its nature and should not be adopted. Others say that it cannot be collected, while still others claim that it

will tend to perjury and corruption among the people. In answer to those who say it cannot be collected we give the naked facts of history. We point back to the time when there was less chance to enforce law in this country than there is now; reason of the unsettled condition that suc-ceeded the late war it was more difficult to collect revenue than now; we point back to that day and show where we collected from forty to seventy million dollars a year from this source. In reply to that class who say that it will be fruitful of perjury I say that I have a greater confidence in the American people than they have. I am willing to trust the American people. I do not believe that the masses of the rich or the poor of our country are capable of committing perjury to escape a very small portion of just taxation.

The Effort of the Committee. Mr. Chairman, it has been the effort of the ways and means committee to so construct the bill as to leave it as free as possible from this criticism. Unlike the old law it does not require a schedule from every citizen. Only those who have \$4,000 income have to make a return. There is nothing in this against which any man can complain. There is nothing to arouse fear that any ill can come from it. It is no tax on bread. It is no embargo placed upon prosperity. It is no effort to prevent presperity. It is not a death blow aimed at commerce; but it is an effort to in some way require each citi-zen to contribute to the government in pro-

portion to what he has.

Now let us see some of the advantages that will flow from it. Today there are great contentions and strife among our people, some feeling that the others do not constitutions.

tribute their proportional part to the sup-port of the government.

Who would be discontented with a system who would be discontented with a system of government which taxed only in proportion to the wealth that was possessed? But we see around us such fortunes as were never accumulated in one generation or two before in the history of the whole world. Dukedoms dwindle into insignificance compared to the great estates that are ac-cumulated by one or two generations under the institutions of free America. I believe one of the best methods that can be adopted to do away with class jealousies and class prejudices and class distinctions will be let it be known that in the matter of the payment of taxes there is absolute equality between all citizens of the whole country.

The Good Effect of the Law.

Mr. Chairman, he concluded, here we have the most wonderful government that ever arose, flourished, or fell, "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." We have at last discovered how to govern man and still leave him free. This is best done by protecting him in his life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and leaving him to work out his own salva one class of citiens and in favor of another cannot long stand. The spirit of justice which animates our people will forbid this. It should be the duty and pleasure of every American citizen to see that each other citizen has equal and exact justice administered to him under the law, and that wealth, not poverty, should be taxed. We think that the enactment of this law will insure that justice which has so long been denied. We believe that by it many who have, heretofore, not contributed their proportionate part of taxes to the support of the government will be required to do so. Sir, if I believed that this law did not tend in that direction, I would have "my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand forget its cunning" before I MR. PECKHAM'S NOMINATION:

What Was Developed at the Judiciary Committee Meeting Today.

There Will Be a Bitter Fight on Both Sides, With the Probabilities in

Favor of Its Defeat. The action of the Senate judiciary committee at its meeting today, to consider the

nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham for an associate justice of the Supreme bench, indicates that the contest will be bitterly fought on both sides, and that there will not be early action in the matter. About all the members did in today's session was to discuss the fitness of President Cleveland's nominee for this important position. There seemed to be a general feeling in the committee that whatever action might be taken in future it would not be creditable to the committee nor to the Senate to hasten action. It is understood that Senator Hill was willing that the committee should act on the nomination at today's session, but in no way did he urge his view of the case.

The friends of the administration in the Senate and those on the outside also are probably going to make the fight of their lives to secure Peckham's confirmation. Senator Hill and those who will follow him in opposition to Peckham's confirmation are in opposition to Peckham's confirmation are just as determined that the President's last nominee be defeated for confirmation. The outlook is not considered bright for Peckham, notwithstanding the fact that a tremendous effort is being made by Mr. Cleveland's friends, not only in the Senate, but outside of the chamber, to have his nomination ratified by the Senate. The concensus of opinion seems to be that the Senate will reject him by even a larger vote than that polled when W. H. Hornblower was defeated.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached by members of the judiciary

been reached by members of the judiciary committee that a vote shall be taken Mon-day next on the Peckham nomination.

GEN. SICKLES' SALARY. Interest Felt in the Coming Decision of Controller Mansur.

The decision in the case of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, whose right to draw pay at the same time as a major general on the retired list of the army and member of Congress from New York is questioned, is looked general's many friends in this city as well as those interested in the legal outcome of the question. Gen. Sickles' pay as a majorgeneral on the retired list of the army is \$4,500 and as a member of Congress \$5,000. making in all the snug sum of \$9,500 per annum while he retains his seat in Congress. There have been cases where persons were allowed to draw pay from two positions, one of the most notable being that of Gen. Rosecrans, who in addition to his army pay also drew a salary as register of the treasury. There has, however, never been a case where a member of Congress has at the same time held another office under the government. Such a condition is proprincipal questions involved in this case is as to whether an officer on the retired list of the army holds an office within the meaning of the Constitution. The friends of Gen. Sickles are hopeful that Second Controller Mansur, before whom the pa-pers in the case have come, will render a decision in his favor. The controller has no less than four briefs on the subject now before him and is giving the matter close attention, although he does not expect to troller's decision be unfavorable to him and it should be necessary for Gen. Sickles to relinquish one of the two offices his prefer-

THE ST. GAUDENS' MEDAL.

Secretary Carlisle to Leave It to the

Senate Committee. Secretary Carlisle has left the settlement of the controversy over the world's fair medal design to the Senate quadro-centennial committee. This committee consists of Senators Vilas, Vest, Gray, Daniel, Glbson, Voorhees, Lindsay, Pettigrew, Hawley, Sherman, Cameron and Cullom. The Secretary of the Treasury will be governed entirely by their judgment in this matter. He has sent them the original models designed payers of the United States of America. by Mr. St. Gaudens, and if they see nothing improper in them, the work on the medal, based thereon, will be completed. Mr. St. Gaudens feels confident that, with the original before them, the committee will with-draw all objections. Should they not, however, he states in his letter to Carlisle, that if any alterations be decided upon to make the medal acceptable he pre-fers to make the change himself rather than

have it intrusted to another person. THE DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS. Regret at the Enormous Cut Made in

the Bill Reported. The enormous cut made by the subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia has spread consternation in many quarters. The Commissioners were disheartened at the great cut made, and will redouble their efforts before the Senate committee. They appreciate the situation keenly, but will not discuss the matter.

The preparation of the annual estimates was only completed after weeks of careful study. The Commissioners themselves realized that it would be a hard year to get appropriations, and scaled the mates to the lowest possible amounts. As a prominent citizen and taxpayer put it today: "It seems hard that we can the money we will collect on needed im-provements."

THE FOUR TERRITORIES.

The President Said to Be Opposed to Their Admission as States. The bills providing for the admission of

New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma are again in danger of being defeated in this Congress. There have been recent developments which strongly indicate that President Cleveland has decided to use all his power to prevent the admission of all Mr. Wilson again addressed the court, statfour of these territories. The plan, which, ing there was no doubt of the court's jurisit is claimed, he is going to follow is urged diction, although he was perfectly aware as being beneficial for the country at large, that the court would not prohibit an ex-'It is claimed on the part of his friends ecutive officeer from exercising a purely that his opposition to these bills is due ministerial duty wholly within his discrelargely to the fact that if all four terri- tion, but the present case, said Mr. Wilson, tories were admitted there would come to presented a case where such an officer the Senate eight Senators, who would sun, sought to do that of which the complainants the Senate eight Senators, who would support any measure that might be brought forward in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. So far as his position on this matter is concerned, there is little doubt, it is said, that his conclusions are

In the event that these four territories were brought in, the Senators elected from any and all of the new states would be for free coinage, and this would mean that any free coinage measure brought forward in the Senate would pass. The admission of these territories of these territories also would, without doubt, add to the strength of the sliver men in the House. Those favoring the admission bills are considerably wrought up over the reports of the administration's op-position, and this resentment is said to position, and this resentment is said to be shared by nearly every Senator and Representative of states west of the Missis-

WITHOUT AUTHORITY

The Knights of Labor and the Bond Issue.

THEY ASK THAT CARLISLE BE ENJOINED

Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District Today.

GROUNDS FOR THE ACTION.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the bill of the Knights of Labor, praying for an injunction against Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to prevent him from issuing the \$50,000,000 of bonds, was presented to Judge Cox, in Equity Court No. 1, and counsel for the Knights of Labor, Senator Wm. V. Allen of Nebraska, Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, Messrs. Siddons and Ralston, Judge C. C. Cole of Iowa and Mr. J. W. Miller of Colorado, proceeded to state the reasons why the injunction should issue. Mr. Jere M. Wilson explained that the object of the bill was to secure a rule on the Secretary of the Treasury to compel him to show cause why he should not be restrained from issuing bonds of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,000, and thereby increasing the debt of the country to that extent. The question at issue was a most important one, involving the authority of the Secretary to issue the bonds. As to the Secretary's right to so do there was a grave doubt, and the question should be settled now; and, as only in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia could a citizen of the United States question by legal proceedings the legality of the acts of an executive officer of the government, the bill had been filed here

Grounds of Complaint.

At Mr. Wilson's request Mr. J. W. Mille of Denver, Col., of counsel for the complainants, then read the bill. At the outset the bill declares that:

"James Richard Sovereign, general master workman, and Thomas B. McGuire, member of the executive board of the Knights forward to with considerable interest by the of Labor of the United States of America. who are citizens and tax payers of the United States of America and who sue for themselves and also in hehalf of the members of the Knights of Labor (a voluntary association), who are similarly situated and association), who are similarly situated and who have a common and general interest in the questions involved herein, and who number about 300,000 and are too numerous to be named, bring this, their bill sgainst John Griffin Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America." "And thereupon your orators show unto your honors that they have an interest in this, their suit in equity, other and different from the interests of the general public, for that of their number, very many thousands are engaged and interested in the mining of silver in many of the states and territories of the United States, toward Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, California, Wyoming, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; that their interests, engagements and employments in said industry embrace substantially the entire of said industry within the United States of

America.

"And that the prejudice and damage to their said interests is other and different, their said interests in the injury or damas well as greater than the injury or dam-age suffered by any other business or em age suffered by any other business or employment within the United States. That said interests are especially affected because the product of their labor may lawfully become and in great proportion does become the basis and material from which the majority of our coin is made, and a discrimination against that product, which is the necessary effect of the proposed issue and saie of bonds, cause your orator's injury and damage other and different from that which is suffered by the general industries of the country."

dustries of the country. The Pro Rata Cost.

The bill further states that "the issue of bonds as proposed involves an indebtedness approximately of \$74,000,000, including principal and interest to be paid on said bonds, making an excess of one dollar per capita of the entire population of the United States, on which, upon the basis of pro rata, your orators being citizens and taxwould be compelled to pay more than three

hundred thousand dollars." That the act approved January 14, 1876, which the defendant gives as authority for the issue, "does not, nor does the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt' which last named act is referred to in the act approved January 14, 1875, give or conor sale by subscription or otherwise of the bonds proposed and offered by the defend-ant, as stated and shown in his said offer for subscriptions to said bonds."

The bill further avers that the proposed action by the defendant is illustrated as the proposed.

action by the defendant is illegal and without any authority in and contrary to the said bonds are not proposed to be issued or sold to redeem the legal tender in United States notes, which was the sole and only purpose for the issue as contemplated and provided for in the said act approved January 14, 1875. And, further, that by the act of July 14, 1870, there was an express tabilities. act of July 14, 1870, there was an express inhibition upon the issue of any bonds so as to increase in any way whatever the bonded debt of the United States; that the act of July 4, 1870, only contemplated and authorized the issue of said bonds for the purpose of refunding the then existing debt of the United States, and it only provided for the issue of one bend for the purpose. vided for the issue of one bond for the pur-pose of taking up another bond of equal amount; that the proposed action of the defendant is without any necessity or sarction therefor, in the condition of the treasury of the United States, for that now in the United States treasury the sum of about \$75,000,000 of United States gold coin, which may rightfully and prop-erly be applied and used for the purpose or numbers for which the bonds as offered

purposes for which the bonds as offer for subscription are proposed to be sold. Mr. Wilson's Argument.

The reading of the bill occupied about an hour's time, and upon its completion contended he had no lawful authority, Hence the complainants, citizens and taxpayers, were wholly authorized in seeking to prevent the alleged unlawful act of the Secretary of the Treasury by the suit today instituted by them. In support of this contention, Mr. Wilson read several authorities which he claimed left no doubt in the

But the most important question in the case at issue was, said Mr. Wilson, the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds. There could be not the slightest doubt that such a bond was a contract between the government and the purchaser. Section 3732 of the Revised Statutes, said Mr. Wilson, prohibited the making of any contract involving the expenditure of money by officers of the Loverament except when expressly authorized by law. The Secretary of the Treasury, explained Mr. Wilson, based his authority